

H.M.S. *Eelwing*, which arrived in Hongkong Harbour on Monday evening, was commissioned at Christian on May 26th of this year; the following officers were appointed:

Captain—H. B. H. Gregory.
Commander—R. D. Gregory.
Lieutenant—J. MacGibbon.
Lieutenant—M. T. Daniel.
A. Preston.
V. Gouldsmith.

Chief Surgeon—C. G. Mather, m.b.
Paymaster—S. L. Clarke.
Chief Engineer—G. P. Webster.
Surgeon—A. J. Howitt.
Assistant Paymaster—E. W. Cook.
Engineer—G. R. Byrd.
Assistant Eng.—B. L. Robinson.
Gunners—W. F. Gray, G. A. Berry.
Quartermaster—H. F. Leachard.
Midshipmen—B. Racomb, B. Vign, C. J. L. Noakes, A. S. Douglas, C. F. N. Fitzgerald, J. D. Clarke, F. N. Biggs.

Naval Cadet—C. H. Phillips, A. G. Onslow.

H.M.S. *Eelwing*, which is certainly larger and better equipped than the *Harriet*, of whom she has supplanted, is a twin screw vessel of 5,000 tons. She was built at Portsmouth in 1894 at a cost of £277,000. Her principal dimensions are—length, 346 ft.; beam, 53 ft.; draught, 21 ft. 3 in. Her main armament consists of six 6 in. quick-firing guns, and 15 smaller guns. Her engines, which indicate 4,000 horse-power, give her a speed of a little more than 19 knots, and the machine presents a crew of 453 men.

When the *Eelwing* was three miles off Colombo on the voyage out, a man fell overboard. A boat was lowered, but the poor fellow was not saved. He was within about four feet of the life-boat, and the people on board saw that he had not been got hold of him. They tried to catch him but without success. The boatman, having one of his boats coming to get the sea.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Macao, 30th July.

INTERESTING FARMING EXPERIMENT.

When a few years ago Mr. José Ribeiro, a well-known and much respected citizen, acquired a large plot of land on the outskirts of the city, then in its pristine condition, who would have said that it was but the initial step of a private scheme for the establishment of a farm on thoroughly modern and scientific lines? Yet so it proved to be, and the latent spirit of enterprise of the Macanese was not slow to assert itself when the prospects of success became seemingly hopeful. Soon the land that lay fallow for many decades under its former ownership was taken in hand, and before many months had elapsed the thick undergrowth of shrubbery within the boundaries of the land had been removed and worthless trees felled and converted into firewood. Then the work of laying the land out for the purpose for which it was acquired began in earnest, and with businesslike despatch the buildings were erected and with like expedition completed. They consisted of a large cowhouse of brick with tiled roof, capable of housing a large number of animals, with a miniature segregation camp; a pigsty, an extensive poultry-yard fenced in by wire netting after the most approved style, gardeners' and caretakers' cottages with out-houses; and lastly, though not the least feature of the improvements, a cozy little bungalow designed for its enterprising owner's summer afternoon retreat. When all these improvements have been taken within the purview of an even initiated visitor in the art of farming, it must strike him, as it did our correspondent, that a considerable outlay must have been made in furtherance of a prospective remunerative industry. This business instinct animated the scheme, for in a short time some of the heads of Australian cattle occupied their places in the stalls set apart for them. They were placed under the immediate supervision of three Europeans assisted by a staff of Chinese. Some from Australia and Portugal also found their places in the neat little sties, and rare specimens of European fowls, not to speak of the ordinary Chinese fowls, and turkeys strutted about the yards. Altogether the place presented quite a picturesque scene of farm life. It was pleasing to see the energies of at least one of the sons of the soil turned in a new direction in a land where Nature bountifully provided the remunerative means for productive farming enterprises. But, alas! Fate ordained otherwise with Mr. José Ribeiro. Just as he was beginning to reap the harvest of his honest labour, a severe epidemic of cattle plague that proved so disastrous to cattle breeders in the two Kwang provinces and which visited your Colony also, to the loss of the Dairy Farm Co., as will be remembered, made its presence felt even in this isolated spot, the subject of the present article. Such was the virulence of the epidemic that before any preventive measures could be taken to segregate the healthy from the infected animals, all the most valuable heads had been attacked and a fine and costly herd of Colonial cows was lost to its enterprising owner—all save a couple of country-breds. Such a discouraging disaster would have sufficed to thwart the best efforts for future success; but nothing daunted, Mr. Ribeiro has tenaciously held to his pet scheme. This time he has adopted a rather different and, shall we say, a more cautious, plan. Instead of importing, as he did on the first occasion, full grown milch cows, a pretty lot of Queensland calves has been substituted. So far the experiment of acclimatizing the little family of "Colonials" has proved successful beyond Mr. Ribeiro's most sanguine expectations. The calves have grown to a good size and look in the very pink of condition, and if they continue the splendid progress of growth they have thus far attained, it is not too much to expect that the owner will be rewarded for the heavy loss he has sustained through all the long years of persevering and waiting before his second attempt yields its fruit of success. Looking at this success, which is within measurable distance of a purely private venture, it is of little or no concern to the public at large. But regarding the farm as an important source whence good and cheap milk can be obtained for dietary purposes, it is not for luxury alone, our citizens are sure to hail its success. Your correspondent writes from experience that a very small well supplied when this model little farm yields its produce with the regularity it is expected to do under normal conditions.

A NEW AGRI-CULTURAL SCHEME.

A petition was presented to the Governor last month by Henry Davidson Wolfe and Porphyrio Nolasco de Silva, praying that the privilege of lighting the city by electricity might be exclusively granted to them for certain considerations. The considerations advanced by the petitioners are so extensive in their nature, and the conditions by which the proposed contract is hedged in, are so unfavorable to the colony, that the services they undertake is established cannot be considered as sufficiently compensating. When it is proposed to locate and supply fifty arc-lights of 2,000 c.p. and two hundred incandescent lamps of 15 c.p. it may be pertinently asked if the considerations in their undertaking, to install a series of the most modern type for the purpose of generating electricity and afford the best possible lighting, can reasonably be expected to light the whole city adequately. It is safe to say that Macao is at present efficiently lighted considering the nature and extent of its limited traffic. Combined with efficiency the moderate cost of the present system should in itself render any change wholly undesirable. In the Municipal budget recently published the cost of public lighting is set down at \$9,829.70 for the year 1901-2 and the contract has been let to one Cheong Pak. In the event of any change being contemplated during the currency of the contract, it can be terminated on three months' notice being given to the contractor. Messrs. Wolfe

and Silva's petition was transmitted by the Governor to the Municipal Council for their consideration, and they will be well advised if they recommend its rejection in the interest of the colony. If the Treasury has any money to spare, let it be utilized to the further improvement of existing and the initiation of new public works having for their object the promotion of commerce and public health. In the present state of Macao's internal condition the lighting of the city is, as already stated, as creditable as can be expected.

A SUCCESSFUL THEATRICAL SHOW.

On the 20th instant a very successful performance, got up by the non-commissioned officers of the Garrison and of the Expeditionary Force, was held at the Theatro D. Pedro V., kindly lent by the Committee for the occasion. The performance was held in aid of the plans under the charge of the Italian Sisters of Charity. It was very largely attended, among those present being His Excellency the Governor and the *dilettante* of Macao. The proceeds of the performance were sold a sum of over \$400 gross was collected. This speaks much for the charitable disposition of a small community in a colony of such slender means.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

BATHS FOR CHINESE WOMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Sir, I see in H.E. the Governor's letter to the Secretary of State, published in your paper of this date, that he proposes one or two bath-houses for the use of the Chinese working women. May I suggest that, in lieu of the ordinary matched, ground-floor of a Chinese house rented in the required locality and fitted up for their use, as a bath-house. By doing this the Chinese ideas of privacy would be respected, and I am sure if this is carried out, the Chinese working women in large numbers would make use of such a place.

Thanking you in anticipation for inserting the above.—Yours, etc., S.

THE CITY HALL—A PARSEE ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Sir, Early last month when the late D. S. Gola of the City Hall died of plague, some reckless statements were made in the papers wherein discredit was sought to be thrown on the City Hall Committee and on the local Parsee leaders, but they were then and there refuted by Mr. Bowley and others. The matter has now been taken up by the *East* of Bombay, an influential Anglo-Parsee weekly of Gombay, in its issue of the 7th inst., incidentally the exact date of Mr. Bowley's refutation the previous month, and the writer being a Parsee penetrates through the whole affair as affecting the Parsees, absolves them from what might otherwise be a charge of base ingratitude, and attributes such irresponsible writings to animus and bad taste. The Bombay writer will rejoice and be grateful when he reads this and knows that, thanks to the prompt sympathy and initiative of the popular President of the local Parsee community, Mr. H. N. Moly, and the cheerful response of the courteous Secretary and his Committee, the family of the deceased Parsee have been voted a handsome gratuity, for which act of appreciation the Committee and the Secretary deserve the best thanks of those immediately concerned.

A PARSEE

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PETITION.

We continue our extracts from the blue-book *Correspondence regarding the Sanitary Condition of Hongkong and Memorandum on Petition dated 25th June, 1901.* The following is the letter of H.E. the Governor forwarding the Petition to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

Government House, Hongkong, 18th July, 1901.

Sir, I have the honor to forward a Memorial handed to the Colonial Secretary on the 11th instant to which over 1,000 signatures are appended.

2. As certain statements in the Memorial require examination I have requested the Colonial Secretary, the Director of Public Works, and the Captain Superintendent of Police to look into the matter and report. I shall forward their report for your information. In the meantime the Memorial, which I had not seen before writing my despatch No. 244 of the 5th instant, supports my statement as to the public anxiety that an expert report should be obtained upon the general question of the sanitation of the colony.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient, humble servant, HENRY A. BLAKE, Governor, &c.

The Right Honourable JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., &c., &c., &c.

There follows the letter of the 18th ult. from the Colonial Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce:

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 18th July, 1901.

Sir, In continuation of my letter of the 6th instant, and in pursuance of the statement made in paragraph 2 thereof, viz. that directions have been given that a full report as to the action taken by this Government since 1832 in connection with sanitation should be prepared and made public, I am now directed by His Excellency the Governor to forward to the information of your Committee the attached two reports, one by H.E. the Governor, and the other by H.E. the Captain Superintendent of Police, on the Sanitary Condition of the colony, and the other by the Honorable W. Chatham, Acting Director of Public Works, on the Public Works carried out in pursuance of sanitary measures.

2. As was to be expected, experience has modified the views of some who in 1837 opposed Government proposals on Sanitation, but His Excellency thinks the two reports will satisfy the community that the Government has not

lapsed, but has rather been in advance of local public opinion in this important matter.

3. However much remains to be done, and in the meantime a large mass of facts as to the incidence of disease is being accumulated, which may assist the Expert, for whose services application has been made, in his investigation into the Sanitary condition of Hongkong.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, J. H. STRAATMAN, Colonial Secretary.

THE SECRETARY, Chamber of Commerce.

The following is the Governor's letter of the 18th ult., with which H.E. forwarded the Memoranda drawn up by the Colonial Secretary, the Acting Director of Public Works, and the Captain Superintendent of Police on the various statements in the Petition:

Government House, Hongkong, 18th July, 1901.

Sir, I have the honor in reference to my despatch No. 254 of the 13th instant, to forward for your information the Memoranda drawn up by the Colonial Secretary, the Acting Director of Public Works, and the Captain Superintendent of Police on the various statements in the Petition.

1. I fear that the signatories to the Petition were not acquainted with the facts and that it was largely signed on the simple issue that the sanitation of the town required thorough examination by an Expert of eminence. I observe that some of the signatures are those of aliens. The few Chinese whose signatures were obtained are, I am informed, men of small consideration among the Chinese community, but, apart from this, the Petition is infamously signed.

2. The Memoranda show that the Government has not been negligent. It appears that the Sanitary Ordinances introduced since the year 1837 were enforced by the Government against the opposition of the Unofficials, and that during the past 18 years the sum of \$1,748,522 has been spent on works of Sanitation.

3. Still the fact remains that the expenditure of this money has had apparently no effect upon the recurrence or severity of Bubonic Plague, a disease as mysterious and as fatal now as it was in 1894.

4. In my despatch No. 244 of the 5th instant, I mentioned the experiments of disinfecting a small district of the city, and that disinfecting took place on the 21st and 22nd of last June. I regret to find that in the short time that has since elapsed, and with a rapidly decreasing plague return, there have been reported eight cases from this small disinfecting area. This does not promise much hope of success from the extensive and expensive experiment of disinfecting the entire town next Spring as suggested by you. We might possibly reduce the death rate by preventing the spread of the plague, but no nearer to a solution of this terrible difficulty.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, HENRY A. BLAKE, Governor, &c.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., &c., &c., &c.

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, 31st July.

BEFORE MR. HAZELAND.

INTIMIDATION AND ASSAULT.

Wong Cheong, master of Ting Lee shop, contractors, 65 Hollywood Road, charged another Chinese contractor named Yuen Kuit with using threats of violence and thereby preventing the employees of Ting Lee shop from carrying on their lawful trade.

Mr. Golding (of Messrs. Deacon and Hastings) appeared for complainant and Mr. Pontifex (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) for the defence.

From the evidence it appeared that Wong Cheong was given the work to complete twenty-four houses for Mr. Bellios in Second and Third Streets, after two contractors had taken up the work and run away. First defendant, one of the contractors who had absconded, returned, and tried to buy back the contract. The sum asked for being too high in his estimation, negotiations were broken off, and then he attempted to stop the work by intimidating the coolies employed by complainant.

This was the case for the prosecution. First witness called was Wong Cheong, who stated that he remembered Mr. Bellios having twenty-four houses built in Second and Third Streets. First defendant was the first contractor employed. He ran away. The work was then given to one Kem Cheong who also absconded. Kwan Cheong had been surety for the latter. When Kwan Cheong absconded, Kwan Cheong, his surety, turned the work over to complainant. He went ahead with the work on 22nd July. He was in his shop when he received word that first defendant had returned to the building then in progress of erection and chased the workmen away, and that second defendant had kicked his fork.

At this stage Mr. Pontifex objected to complainant giving further evidence, as what followed he only knew from hearsay.

By Mr. Pontifex—I was in my shop on the morning of 22nd July. I only knew what happened on that day from hearsay. I heard there had been a row at the new building. I heard second defendant knocked my fork down. I did not know what was going on. I did not see him. I had an agreement with Yuen Kuit. I did not tell my solicitor first defendant made overtures to me. I told the police inspector second defendant took part in the fray, and struck my fork. It happened about 11 a.m.

The next witness called was the Chinese watchman of the buildings in progress of erection. He stated that on the date in question the workmen were engaged until about 10 a.m., when ten odd men entered the building, told them to stop work and go away. He did not see any one struck, but was told that the ten men beat the workmen.

Several other witnesses were examined, among them Inspector Baker. All the evidence went to show that first defendant did intimidate complainant's workmen, but there was not sufficient evidence to convict second defendant of assault. First defendant was found over to keep the peace for six months under \$200 bond, and second defendant was discharged.

A Chinese constable was charged in connection with the above case with having kicked a fork of the complainant in the ribs.

INSISTING ON FIGHTING.

Emil Johansen and Bernard Berg, two Norwegian seamen, succeeded in raising quite a disturbance at the Sailors' Home on Tuesday night. The former was charged with fighting, creating a disturbance and damaging property to the extent of \$1.60; the latter with fighting and assaulting the Superintendent of the Home.

The first was fined \$3 or seven days on the first charge, and sentenced to pay \$1.50 compensation or do an additional seven days. The second \$2 or seven days, and \$1.50 compensation or seven days on the first charge, and \$5 or fourteen days for assault.

ROBERT CHRISTIAN declared himself a vagrant without means of subsistence and was ordered to be sent to the House of Detention.

BEFORE MR. KEMP.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

Inspector Baker charged Chan Hin Cheung and Chai Wai with reckless driving through the streets of this colony, to the common danger of the public.

They were fined \$5 or fourteen days each.

RUSSIAN TROOPS.

Inspector Collet brought Chan Sam before His Worship for first, theft of lumber, secondly, assaulting a police constable in the execution of his duty.

Accused was carrying a ready-out and trimmed plank along Magazine Gap Road early yesterday morning, when he met Chinese P.O. 512, who wanted to know where he got the lumber from. In reply defendant volunteered to show the place, but the two had not proceeded twenty paces before accused turned and attacked the constable. During the struggle that ensued the former hit his captor in the left forearm, right hip, right shoulder and right breast. Notwithstanding all this, the *lukong* mastered his man, and brought him to the station.

The plank was found to belong to Mr. Turner's building now in progress of completion. Accused got one month's hard labour for the theft, and a fine of \$25 or six weeks for the assault on the *lukong*.

TEBRAU PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report laid before Tuesday's meeting of the above Company:—Gentlemen, We beg to lay before you our balance-sheet for the year ending 30th April last. We also annex the report of our Estate Manager, Mr. Larken.

The accounts have been audited in Singapore by Mr. Thomson, and in Hongkong by Mr. W. Hutton Potts.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1901.

Report of the Estate Manager.

JOHNSON, Singapore, 30th June, 1901.

The following is my report on the property for the twelve months ending 30th April—Gambier.—The price of gambier has been high during the past twelve months, and gave us a good profit on the amount we were able to put on the market; but, as I mentioned in my report last year, the yield of our plantations has greatly fallen off owing to the age of the plants, and therefore we did not make any considerable amount of money from our sales.

Mount Austin.—I am glad to say I found the place looking extremely well, both the coffee and rubber trees having grown fast. The earliest planted coffee trees gave a good yield of crop in January and we shall get a good deal more in during the next two months. The trees really have quite a good crop on them for their age, and it should come in freely at the end of this year and beginning of next. The price of coffee, however, I regret to say, continues very low, and though on all sides the opinion seems to be that it must begin to rise again before long, yet at present there is no indication of its doing so.

Rubber.—Both the para and rambongs have also grown well, and are as large for their age as could be expected, many of them measuring fourteen inches and more in girth at three feet from the ground; but, of course, as they are only a little more than three years planted it is much too soon to think of getting any rubber from them. I shall continue to plant rubbers all over the plantation, for though they take longer than coffee to give any return they will eventually prove a source of great profit if prices continue anywhere near their present level.

M. LARKEN.

The following are the accounts:—BALANCE-SHEET.

For the year ending 30th April, 1901.

Dr. Capital account—10,500 fully paid up shares at \$ 50.00 525,000.00

Reserve fund—3,325 fully paid up shares at \$ 50.00 166,250.00

Loan account—500 shares at \$1—500.00 41,250.00

Suspense account—Calls paid on 1,110 shares forfeited 4,575.00

Bills payable—3,000.00

Cr. Properly account—Purchase price of old Com. 59,000.00

Company's property—3,261.00

Mount Austin Coffee Plantation Crop 94,327.51

Rubber plantation 3,969.90

Buildings 1,186.24

Tools 218.23

Cash in Hongkong & S'nal Bank \$5,371.06

Cash in hand 8.13

Cash with Estate Manager 65.26

Cash with General Managers 400.99

Profit and loss account—Balance at debit 351.05

999,200.00

WORKING ACCOUNT.

Gambier Crop No. 4.

30th April, 1901.

To Millburn Gambier Factory account 1,758.39

To Gambier plantation upkeep 144.77

To proportion of estate manager's salary for one year 300.00

To balance—Profit 284.28

30th April, 1901.

By sale of Gambier from Millburn 2,488.44

WORKING ACCOUNT.

1st May, 1901.

To balance brought forward 2,327.78

To wages 5,036.00

To cartage and charges 336.47

To proportion of estate manager's salary for one year 2,500.00

34,099.21

30th April.

By proceeds of gambier sold 329.50

By balance carried forward 34,327.81

34,657.31

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

1st May, 1901.

To amount brought forward 305.26

To salaries of office charges and auditor's fees 169.05

To telegrams 3.20

To 30th April, 1901. 302.05

To exchange 61.01

324.52

30th April, 1901.

By interest 188.49

By profit on Gambier Crop No. 4 284.83

By balance 351.05

624.37

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1901.

NORTHERN NOTES.

The following items are from the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of the 26th inst.—

Tin 4,000 has been voted for the construction of a boat for the Imperial party on the Yellow River.

Li Hung-chang is endeavouring to get the French Minister to remove the terminus of the Peking line outside the West Gate.

His Excellency has been recommended by Li Hung-chang to take over the Imperial Railways when they are handed over by the British.

Large quantities of assorted railway material have been coming to Tientsin from Port Arthur for the Luban Railway. Where they originally came from is not stated.

Gen. Mei is reported to have been attacking and to have killed several Native Christians a short distance from here. We do not know whether there is any truth in it.

Rumour has it that a much larger Russian force than originally anticipated will be retained here. The Russian troops are at the moment still engaged with disturbances in Manchuria.

Li Hung-chang is reported to have censured four high officials for their anti-foreign conservatism. The memorial however fell into the wrong hands and has never reached the Throne.

Li Hung-chang is stated to be endeavouring to establish a Chinese Municipality in Peking, in order to run the City on foreign lines. It is to be an expensive accessory only and not a substitution for the old style, and therefore useless.

The *Je Jo* has been publishing some story to the effect that Russia is busy in Tibet, and has declared a sort of protectorate over the country, offering to constitute a republican form of Government there. A similar rumour has filtered out from home, but we cannot pretend to know whether the idea has any foundation.

General Gascoigne, accompanied by Col. O'Sullivan, Capt. Pell and other members of the Staff, arrived by special train from Peking at 2 p.m. on Sunday (14th July), and drove at once in a carriage drawn by four horses to the residence of Mr. Ed. Consais.

He was met at the station by Gen. Lorne Campbell and Staff, a guard of honour being furnished by the Hongkong Regiment, with the band, and a strong contingent of Japanese. General Gascoigne inspected the Japanese troops and the men of the Hongkong Regiment under Major Little, and shook hands with his fellow officers before entering his carriage, a detachment of Bengal Lancers escorting the General to Ewo. General Gascoigne was at home to all officers of the force on Tuesday, and was busily engaged throughout the day in farewell audiences, and consultations with Generals Campbell and Creagh.

General Reid arrived from Shanhaikwan by special train on Tuesday at noon, and put up at the Astor House, and the four Generals had a meeting during the day. General Gascoigne, attended by Capt. Pell, A.D.C., and accompanied by General Creagh with Capt. Norman, left for Shanhaikwan at 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, their departure at such an early hour being necessarily of a private nature. They embarked at Shanhaikwan in H.M.S. *Orlando* for Weihaiwei, where General Gascoigne hands over the command of the British forces in North China to General Creagh on Sunday (to-morrow), and then proceeds home via Japan and Canada. General Gascoigne accompanied by Mrs. Creagh will then return to Tientsin and Gen. Lorne Campbell leaves early next month. General Reid, who is also going home via Japan and America, left here on Wednesday evening.

DEATH OF MR. ARNOT REID.

It is with much regret that we learn from the *Strait Times* of the death at his home in Scotland of Mr. Arnot Reid, late Editor of the *Strait Times*. The news was contained in a telegram from Glasgow, which arrived at Singapore on the morning of the 23rd ult.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Reid were known in Hongkong, and Mr. Reid has on various occasions contributed to these columns. The *Strait Times* has the following obituary notice:—

Mr. Reid first arrived in Singapore in October, 1888, when he took charge of the editorial department of this paper. He left Singapore for home, via South Africa, exactly a year ago. On reaching England, he fell ill, and although but little of a personal nature has been heard of him since then, it is presumed that the first attack of illness remained with him till the date of his death.

Mr. Reid worked hard and with ability in Singapore, and apart from being a man of wonderful ability as a journalist, he was possessed of great business acumen. He was a brilliant and capable writer, as the columns of the *Strait Times* during his period of management show.

Mr. Reid went home four times, first for the benefit of his health, secondly for his marriage, thirdly in a spirit of adventure, when he went across Siberia to Europe—a trip which resulted in his authorship of a narrative of travel: *From Peking to Petersburg*; and fourthly, via South Africa in July last year. Mr. Reid promoted several good works in Singapore—namely the Indian Famine and South African War Relief Funds; and just before his departure he was the prime mover in the formation of the Singapore Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Reid was born in Glasgow, and was educated chiefly at the High School of his native city. His father was a chartered accountant, and the deceased gentleman's earlier years were passed amid the bustle of commerce. He subsequently became the proprietor of, and the chief writer in a local illustrated journal called *Quill*. After filling for some time the editorial chair of the *Glasgow Evening News*, when the *Edinburgh Courant* and the *Glasgow News* were incorporated with the *Edinburgh News*, Mr. Reid accepted the assistant editorship of the last named journal. In November of 1885, Mr. Reid contested Camachie, the most radical division of Glasgow, in the Conservative interest. He visited America, and in New York, Boston, and Montreal, made himself acquainted with the details of journalism as conducted in that part of the world. Among his contributions to the *Morning Post*, *Morning Chronicle*, and *Windsor Century*, may be selected, as *proprios* of the subject, his articles in the last named paper entitled, "How a Provincial Paper is Managed," "Twenty-four Hours in a Newspaper Office," and "The English and American Press."

Mr. Reid, as has been stated, became editor and manager of the *Strait Times* in 1888, in succession to Mr. Adams, who had died a few months previously of fever caught while extinguishing a fire which had broken out in the old office of the paper, in Change Alley. He continued in charge until the paper changed hands in June, 1900.

TO LET.

TO LET SHORTLY.

SHOPS, OFFICES and FLATS, DRS
Vaux Road Central (Opposite Lane,
Crawford & Co's).

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND
FINANCE CO. LIMITED.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1901. [1134]

TO LET (IMMEDIATE POSSESSION).

3 LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS
with Separate Bath, use of COOKHOUSE,
No. 840.
Apply—

R. ROE,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1901. [1342]

TO LET FURNISHED

For 2 or 3 months from 1st August.

27, BELLIOS TERRACE, Top Ter-
race, fine view of Harbour, back
entrance from Conduit Road.
Apply to—

C. E. WARREN,
No. 31, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1901. [1899]

AT THE PEAK.

TO LET, FURNISHED or UN-
FURNISHED, or FOR SALE.

3, MOUNTAIN VIEW.

Apply—

ALFRED J. MAY,
Queen's College.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1901. [1913]

TO LET.

NO. 84, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Apply to—
KWONG CHEONG WO,
No. 239, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1901. [1733]

TO LET.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, QUEEN'S
ROAD CENTRAL, No. 72.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1901. [1887]

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, Pri-
vately with or without Board, in a
pretty house in Kowloon.
Reply—

M. N.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1901. [1898]

TO LET.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, the
PARK.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO. LD.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1901. [1799]

TO LET.

GODOWN, NO. 5A, DUNDRELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO. LD.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1901. [1692]

BEDROOM with BOARD, Moderate
terms.
Apply—

G. L.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1901. [1875]

TO LET.

NO. 12, BELLIOS TERRACE.
OFFICES and SHOPS in UNOCCUPIED
ARCADE.
SMALL GODOWN in DUNDRELL STREET.
For Particulars, apply to—
TURNER & CO.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1901. [1876]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
BLUE BUILDINGS, No. 3, 2ND FLOOR.
"THE RETREAT," MOUNT KELLY.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO. LD.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1901. [166]

TO LET.

THE GODOWN in WEST POINT
(Kennedy Town) known as Feather
Factory, now occupied by the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. LD.
For particulars apply to—
LAURIE WEGENER & CO.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1901. [1730]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
1 LARGE and WELL-VENTILATED
ROOM with BATHROOM, at No. 37,
CAINE ROAD.
Apply to—
B. J. REMEDIOS,
Mercantile Bank.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1901. [1867]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS
"GLENWOOD,"
21, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1900. [1868]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED
ROOMS with Board.
Apply to Mrs. MATTHEW,
2, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1892.

FOR SALE.

A COUNTER 24 feet by 4 feet 6 inches
with Teakwood Two-Shelf Stand on
Top and Shelving below.
Apply to—
W. BREWER & CO.,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1901. [1770]

NOTICE OF FIRM

NOTICE.

THE Business of MESSRS. TURNER &
CO. in Hongkong has been transferred
to the Undersigned, who will continue to carry
it on under the same Name, Style and Title of
TURNER & CO.

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX.

REFERRING to the above, Mr. HAROLD
CHATTERTON WILCOX has been
admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from this
date.

TURNER & CO. [1874]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875,
the undermentioned Banks will be
CLOSED for the transaction of Public
Business on MONDAY, the 5th August.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

T. H. WHITEHEAD,

Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

For the NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,

LIMITED.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,

Chief Manager.

For the MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA,

LIMITED.

JOHN THURBURN,

Manager, Hongkong.

For the BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

Hongkong Agency.

I. BERINDOAGUE,

Acting Manager.

For the BANK OF CHINA & JAPAN, LIMITED.

J. W. R. TAYLOR,

Manager.

For the YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

TARO HODSUMI,

Manager.

For the IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

E. W. RUTTER,

Manager.

For the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

E. F. GROS,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1901. [1924]

INSURANCE HOLIDAY.

THE Undermentioned Insurance Offices
will be CLOSED for the transaction of
Public Business on MONDAY, the 5th
August.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

General Agents.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED,

and

General Managers.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO. LD.

For the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF

CANTON, LIMITED.

W. J. SAUNDERS,

Secretary.

For the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO.,

LIMITED.

W. H. PERCIVAL,

Agent.

For the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE

CO. LIMITED.

W. H. RAY,

Secretary.

For the YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCI-
ATION, LIMITED.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Agents.

For the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO. LD.

GEO. L. FOMLIN,

Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1901. [1912]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

W. M. DANBY, M. INST. C.E.

to

6, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1901. [1895]

H. F. CARMICHAEL

CONSULTING ENGINEER,

SURVEYOR and CONTRACTOR.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," HONGKONG.

A B C Code, 4th Edition.

A I Code.

Lieber's Standard Code.

TELEPHONE 232.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1901. [1554]

R. J. REMEDIOS.

FOREIGN and COLONIAL STAMP

No. 37, CAINE ROAD, HONGKONG.

Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval
to any address on receipt of satisfactory refer-
ence.Is also prepared to purchase used POSTAGE
STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for Cash.
AGENTS WANTED.
15 to 25 per cent. Discount Allowed. [1896]

"MINERAL LABORATORY,"

ROOMS, KERK STRAAT,

SOERABAYA, JAVA.

MESSRS. J. M. KAUFMANN & CO.,

Consulting and Mining Engineers; Metallur-
gists and Assayers; Experts in Mines,
Minerals and Metals.Messrs. J. M. KAUFMANN & CO. are pre-
pared to Manage, Survey, Value, Test and
report on all classes of Mining Properties.
Messrs. J. M. KAUFMANN & CO. treat on
their premises all classes of Minerals or Metals
by the undermentioned processes, viz.:—
By Crushing, Amalgamating, Smelting, Fire
Assaying, Cyanidation, Chlorination or Chemi-
cal Analysis either qualitative or quantitative
in quantities up to 1/10th ton weight.
Terms Reasonable.
Orders Receive Prompt Attention. Correct
Returns.

J. M. KAUFMANN & CO.,

JAYA.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1901. [1874]

C. E. WARREN,

BUILDING CONTRACTOR,

No. 25, ABERDEEN STREET.

SANITARY APPLIANCES SUPPLIED

AND REPAIRED. SINKS, DRAINS, TRAPS,

WASTE PIPES, &c., CLEANSED AND

REPAIRED. Sanitary Board Notices receive

prompt attention. Agent for MOSAIC

TILES. Prices on Application. [18]

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

SPORT AND ANECDOTE.

By an Old Footy.

THE GROWTH OF GOLF.

The Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy is evidently
a "golfermanic," judged by his own confessions
in the *Edinburgh* for June, as he has written a
delightful article on "Golf in Thule," but the
hon. gentleman admits that he cannot under-
stand why golf should excite greater animosity
against its votaries than almost any other sport
or pastime. As he points out there is nothing
wildly predigressive or offensive in this recreation;
there is naught to disturb the fads of politicians,
the grotesques of humanitarians and the principles
of Paritians. The fox-hunters are reminded that
crops are not destroyed and fences broken down;
and, in short, no blood is shed and no bones are
broken. Mr. Hardy sums up his special plead-
ing for golf thus:—"Surely the outsiders should
reflect that there must be something superlatively
excellent in a game which first commended
itself to the pawkly intellect of Scotland, and
after spasmodically spreading a few parasitic
growths in various remote corners of England,
at length took permanent root, and in less than
a decade invaded and overrun two hemispheres,
planting its victorious red and white flags in
every latitude from the Equator to the Pole."
Now, I, for one am not a "golfermanic," but I
should like to add that the royal and ancient
game is gaining adherents all over the globe,
and that the last issue of the *Golfing*
Annual shows that there are 2,601 organised
clubs in every part of the world, and that each
year two or three hundred more spring into
existence. The game is no longer purely
Scottish, for the English and the Americans are
infected with the glory of the pastime. It is a
very great recommendation that links can
almost be laid out in any country and the
recreation pursued at any season of the year
and at most periods of life. The popularity of
golf is conceded, and yet withal there is a
certain animosity against the game in many
quarters in England! Why does this feeling
exist?

THE ANIMOSITY AGAINST THE GAME.
Perhaps in some measure I can answer Mr.
Hardy's query. In the *Times* this spring there
was a letter from "An Old Blue" who declared
that "cricket is a jealous mistress, who never
permits the attention of those who woo her to
wander." It is, unfortunately, too true that
many play both golf and cricket, and as man is
a free agent one has no right to object, although
the drive of golf is to my mind inimical to the
science of batting. But cricket is a jealous
mistress, and many of us are sorry to see young
men taking to golf in preference to the national
summer pastime. I once heard an Irishman say
that he hated lawn-tennis and his sole reason
was that the vogue of racket and snow-white
ball had ruined cricket in Erin by attracting all
the best men to the courts instead of to the
wickets. Now I think all ardent cricketers are
intensely jealous of golf for the same reason,
namely, that it has attracted many young men
who ought to be playing with bat and the hard
red leather ball. Another reason for the
animosity against golf is the enthusiasm of its
devotees, who are the victims of a terrible fever,
and can see no good in any other outdoor game.
When a leading statesman like Mr. A. J.
Balfour declares that on any platform and on
any occasion he is prepared to uphold the
rights and claims of golf against cricket, and
that on almost all counts, and under almost all
heads golf has the advantage for those who
actively participate in games—surely there is
reason for jealousy among cricketers. Did not
Mr. Balfour say that "golf is of all games the
game for all?" Can we as cricketers submit
to a contention of this sort? Never, is my
reply. Mr. Balfour's knowledge of golf is
practical, but his acquaintance with cricket is
merely of the nodding character, and is vastly
theoretical. He spoke purely of spectacular
cricket, of county championship games, which
require much leisure. What does Mr. Balfour
know of the hour's practice at the nets each
evening, and of the half-day or Saturday
devoted to cricket by thousands of busy men.
Why, a man can get to his club ground and
have a quarter of an hour's hard batting against
three bowlers before he can reach his links.
Mr. Balfour may extol golf as much as he likes,
and so may other worshippers of the brassie
and the putter, but if they wish to live in
harmony with other sportsmen, let them
moderate the transports of their joy, and cease
to deride cricket as five minutes' excitement
and five hours' lassitude, to describe lawn-
tennis as pathfall, and to degrade football
to the level of prize-fighting. Moreover, golf
excites a certain amount of animosity
amongst strong men, because there is no fierce
combat between man and man, no spicing of
danger in knocking a ball from one hole to
another in order to make one forget the mono-
tony of walking. Man is after all a game
animal, and I think Mr. Seton Merriman, the
novelist, has struck the keynote of virility when
he remarks: "There is for some men a certain
satisfaction in antagonism, and a stern regard
for a strong foe, which reached its culmination
perhaps in that Saxon knight who desired to
be buried in the same chapel as his life-long foe
—between him, indeed, and the door—so that
at the resurrection day they should not miss
each other." Now in cricket, in football, in
foot-racing, in rowing and many other sports,
this fierce joy can be experienced—but not to
the same degree in golf. No doubt match-play
can provide a medium of excitement but
fancy comparing medal-play and competitions
against bogey with batting against a fast bow-
ler on any kind of wicket. I have tried golf,
and my impression is that of the Hon. and
Rev. Canon Lyttelton who said, "At golf my
only pride is in making the game my servant,
not my master. I think it is a grand pastime
for middle-aged men, but strictly speaking not
great as a game." These words embody my

views exactly, and they may be commended to
the careful consideration of Mr. Balfour and
Mr. Hardy.

A LITTLE HERO.

Mr. Charles McGehey, the Essex giant, has
lost his position at the top of the batting
average, his place having been taken by Willie
Quaife, of Warwickshire, a batsman who is
generally regarded as a stonewaller and nothing
more. But this is a great mistake, for Quaife
is a cricketer in every sense of the word. As a
batsman he can play any game—either fast or
slow. If pure defence is wanted no safer man
can be found, and if runs are urgently required
he can hit them—well not as soon as Jessop—
but quite as fast as nine batsmen out of ten.
I call him a little hero because he stands no
more than 5ft. 4in., and I should think his
weight does not exceed 9st. 12lbs. He is, as
sawarthy as an Indian, his hair being quite
black, and his skin perfectly fallow. As
nice a little chap as ever handled a bat, I
look upon Willie Quaife as a perfect little
gentleman. A master of every stroke on the
green he is a most consistent scorer, and this
season has hit up 3 and 101 (not out) against
London County, 56 and 23 against Lancashire
in the first match at Old Trafford, 43 against
Essex, 23 and 6 against Worcestershire, 5
against the South Africans, 117 against Lanca-
shire at Birmingham, 1 against Essex, 118 (not
out) against Yorkshire, 108 for London County
against Cambridge University, and 117 against
Derbyshire. It always being understood that
where not otherwise mentioned Quaife was
playing for Warwickshire. Although he had
not obtained his 1,000 runs by the evening of
Saturday, 22nd June, his total was 807, and his
average the stupendous one of 78.81. In the
summer of 1898 he played six consecutive not
out innings of 60, 117, 157, 24, 52 and 61—in
fact it seemed impossible to get him out. But,
of course, at that time he was open to the taunt
of playing for his average, but this year he has
shown that he can play as generously for his
side as anyone would desire. He is very strong
on the off, and can both drive and cut in splen-
did fashion. In fact he can get runs all round
the wicket, but perhaps nowhere so well as by
the late out behind point, although he has a very
artful way of scoring on the leg side. Many
a ball on the middle stump, with the slightest
incline to the leg stump, finds its way to the
boundary in marvellous fashion. Moreover,
the little man is a grand cover-point. Last
December we were all surprised when he was
among the list of bowlers impugned by the
captains as possessing a doubtful delivery. No
one had ever dreamed of Quaife being a
"chucker," and the pronouncement caused
much amusement. But this season the little
Warwickshire wonder has come out as a very
artful leg-break bowler. He bowls these
deliveries with considerable brain power, for he
has a short leg, a mid-on, a deep square leg,
and a deep long-leg behind the wicket. It is
exceedingly difficult to play him for runs
without hitting him up in the hands of the
fielders, and I look upon the midget as a brainy
bowler. Brinsell tall at cricket as in any other
walk of life. Willie Quaife, who is a native of
Newhaven in Sussex, migrated to Warwickshire
with his brother Walter, but he has proved a
far greater cricketer than the latter. It must
not be forgotten that Willie Quaife played for
England against Australia in 1899, and no
better man could be taken to Australia by Mr.
MacLaren than the subject of this sketch who,
I consider, is the most wonderful cricketer the
world ever saw for his inches.

THE PENALTY KICK.

I was very pleased to see that the Inter-
national Board which regulates the rules of
Association football throughout the British
Isles has refused to alter its law with reference
to the penalty kick. Scotland was very anxious
that the rule should be modified so that if there
was an infringement within the twelve yards
line, say near the corner flag, the extreme
penalty of a free kick at goal with only the
custodian to face should not be enforced. But
the International Board has refused to listen to
the voice of Scotland, and I think, wisely. Away
on the extreme right and left within the twelve
yards line, many a grand centre and many a fine
piece of the forward manoeuvring takes place.
Now if the defenders are to be allowed to do
what they like in these corners without the
utmost penalty being exacted, I say that an
encouragement to rough and dirty work is
allowed. But the Board would have none of
this, and the law has been made ever since, for if
a back intentionally jumps at or kicks an oppo-
nent within the twelve yards line, his side will have
the same penalty to pay as if he tripped his man
up. This is as it should be.

THE SCOTTISH ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.
The Scottish Amateur Championships were
decided on Saturday at the Powderhall
enclosure, Edinburgh. The 100 yards was
won by J. McLean, of the Blackheath Harriers,
in 10 2-5 secs., while the same athlete took the
220 yards in 23 secs. McLean, who is a
Dumfries lad, ran with great pluck, and
persevered to the last stride in the 100
yards race, in which there was a fiasco at
the start, but in the end he triumphed easily,
and confirmed the form by his running in the
220 yards. It was the best performance since
Downer won in 1897, and McLean is capable
of great improvement. The 440 yards fell to
W. H. Welsh, a cousin of Hugh Welsh, who
covered the distance in 5 1/2 secs., so that I do
not think Welsh is as fast as he used to be.
This is probably due to that Rugby football. But
there were no wonderful performances, for it
is not every day that they discover runners in
Scotland of the calibre of Downer and Hugh
Welsh.
London, 29th June.

DANG CHIE, SON & CO.,
IMPORT and EXPORT MERCHANTS,
6, D'AGUIAR STREET.

BRANCH—N.S.W., AUSTRALIA.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1901. [1646]

A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE.

PLATED GLASS & CROCKERY WARE
Also FOCCHOW LACQUERED WARE.
FURNITURE on HIRE.
88, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1901. [1146]

OREGON LUMBER.

THE Undersigned, being closely connected
with the leading MILLS at PORT-
LAND and PUGET SOUND, are always pre-
pared to book orders for any specifications at
LOWEST RATES.

SIEMSEN & CO. [50]

Hongkong, 14th February, 1901.

AMERICAN SYSTEM

DENTISTRY

AT
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
CHADWICK KEW
(LATE OF POATE & NOBLE).
Hongkong, 15th September, 1899. [1508]

YEE SANG & CO.

COAL MERCHANTS,
have always on hand
LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF COAL.
Address—Care of Messrs. KWONG SANG & Co.
No. 144, DES VEAUX ROAD. [1888]

JAPAN COALS

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
(OR MITSUI & CO.)

HEAD OFFICE—43, SAKAMOTO-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON OFFICE—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG OFFICE—6, ICE HOUSE STREET.

BRANCH OFFICES:
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai,
Hankow, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama,
Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shin-osaki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu,
Nagasaki, Kuchinosu, Sasabo, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address for all the Offices: "MITSUI."

A.B.C. and A 1 Codes used.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy, Armies and Railway Bureau;
Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and
Freight Steamers.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa and Yamano Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Fukuoka, Hokoku, Ishi-mura, Kanada, Kishida, Manoura, Onoda,
Otsuji, Tohmyama, Tsurakuro, Yoshinohara, Yoshio, Yunkikawa, and other Coal Mines.
[1891]

ON SALE.

THE

CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

FOR

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OUTWARDS.		DOE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TANTALUS"	On 1st August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TANTALUS"	On 7th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TANTALUS"	On 13th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TANTALUS"	On 20th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TANTALUS"	On 26th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TANTALUS"	On 31st August.

HOMEWARDS.		TO SAIL
LONDON	"DEUCALION"	On 6th August.
LONDON	"DEUCALION"	On 20th August.
LONDON	"DEUCALION"	On 3rd September.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"PATROCLUS"	On 10th August.

(Taking Cargo at London Rates) S.S. "TANTALUS" left Singapore on 27th instant, at 5 P.M., and is due in Hongkong on 1st August.

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS O. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1901.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

STEAMERS		TO SAIL
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	On 3rd August.
FOOCHOW and SHANGHAI	"WHAMPOA"	On 7th August.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by this steamer, which is fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1901.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

HONGKONG MARU (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) SATURDAY, Aug. 3, 1901, at Daylight.

NIHON MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) SATURDAY, Aug. 24, 1901, at Daylight.

AMERICA MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu) TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 1901, at Noon.

THE Twin-Screw Steamship

"HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, & HONOLULU on SATURDAY, the 3rd August, 1901, at Noon, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct lines, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, to Europe, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Bonded Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

GEORGE J. LEE,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1901.

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANPING MARU" will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 14th August, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1901.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

U. S. MAIL LINES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"CHINA"	TUESDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon.
"DORIC"	THURSDAY, 15th Aug., at Noon.
"PERU"	SATURDAY, 31st Aug., at Noon.
"COPTIC"	TUESDAY, 10th Sept., at Noon.
"CITY OF PEKING"	TUESDAY, 24th Sept., at Noon.
"GAELIC"	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Oct., at Noon.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamship "CHINA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 6th August, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Steamers of these lines pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

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Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special Rates (first class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service officials located in Asia, and to European officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic officials of Governments of China and Japan.

RETURN PASSAGE.—Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full first-class fare from ports of call in the Orient to the United States, Canada or Europe, and re-embark at San Francisco or Honolulu for the return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from fare, San Francisco or Honolulu, to original port of embarkation.

Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full-class fare from the United States, Canada or Europe, to a port of call in Japan or China, and re-embark at such port of call for return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from fare to San Francisco or Honolulu.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, to Europe, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or Parcel (valued at \$100 gold or over) destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for Cargo or Parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100 U.S. gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

GEORGE ECKLEY,

ACTING AGENT.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1901.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.'S NEW YORK LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"ARARA" will be despatched for the above port on about 5th August, and will be followed by the Steamship

"ATAKA" on or about 15th September.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1901.

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR ANPING (via SWATOW AND AMOY).

THE Company's Steamship

"MAIDZURU MARU" will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTES FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN, AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, &c.

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1901, at 6 P.M., the Company's Steamship "BRIDAN," Captain Ristorcelli, with Mail, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this port for SAIGON.

This steamer will tranship her Passengers and Cargo at Saigon to the s.s. "Sina" for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY.

The above steamer connects at COLOMBO with the s.s. "Vile de la Gironde," which vessel takes on her Passengers and Mails, leaving that port on the 24th August direct to Suva, Port Said and Marseilles.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 3 P.M. the 10th August, and Parcels until 5 P.M. on the 10th August. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Consular and Values of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

P. de CHAMPMORIN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1901.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (FIORENTINO AND RUGGERO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALTAIO.

Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship

"BORMIDA," Captain D. Costa, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 13th August, at Noon.

At Bombay the steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1901.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "TACOMA" FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJO AND SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1901.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"STENTOR" are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 27th inst.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

Goods undelivered after the 1st August will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 2nd August.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1901.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "MOGUL"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 2nd August.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1901.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "DENVENUE"

FROM LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 2nd August.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th August.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1901.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAMBA MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 5th prox. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

All fire-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and Notice of same sent to this Office before the 8th prox., or claims in connection therewith will not be recognised.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1901.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BOMBAY" FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

The Vessel brings on Cargo:— From London, &c., ex s.s. "Persia." Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 2 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 4th prox. at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1901.

STEAMSHIP "OCEANIC"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, or s.s. "Cambodge," from Bordeaux, or s.s. "Ville de Constantin," from Havre, &c., &c., are hereby informed that their Goods, when landed, are to be examined at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 29th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 5th August, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 5th August, or they will not be recognised. All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 5th August, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. DE CHAMPMORIN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1901.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Devenue, British str., 1,407, Webster, July 30; Gibb, Livingston str., 3,187, Seabury, July 25, P. M. S. S. Co.

Daijin Maru, Japanese str., 900, Ogata, July 19, M. B. Kaisha.

Empress of China, British str., 3,003, Archibald, July 30, C. E. & Co.

Flintshire, British str., 2,473, Dwyer, July 29, Shawan, Tomes & Co.

Hailong, British str., 753, Bathurst, July 30, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hanoi, French steamer, 789, Merles, July 31, A. B. Marty.

Hipsang, British str., 1,040, Crockett, July 30, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Holstein, German str., 935, Iphind, July 31, J. & C. Co.

Hongkong Maru, Jap. str., 6,159, Filmer, July 29, Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Knight Companion, British str., 4,111, Froggatt, July 29, Shawan, Tomes & Co.

Kong Bang, German str., 645, Mollmann, July 29, Butterfield & Swire.

Kwangsue, British str., 1,243, Harz, July 29, Butterfield & Swire.

Longmoon, Ger. str., 1,243, Schult, July 31, Siemens & Co.

Mara Kolb, German str., 2,760, Kneft, July 31, J. & C. Co.

Mogul, British steamer, 2,354, Bailey, July 30, Dodwell & Co., Limited.

Munchen, German str., 4,601, Krebs, May 28, Molders & Co.

Naushan, British str., 1,290, Jones, June 27, Bradley & Co.

Oak Branch, British str., 2,064, Schell, June 12, Dodwell & Co., Limited.

Obi, British str., 1,451, Plankham, July 30, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Onsang, British str., 1,737, Davis, July 30, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Petrarch, German str., 1,252, Uecker, July 29, Sander, Wieler & Co.

Salahdj, Dutch str., 1,235, Hur

